



TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 2.

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### Poetry.

#### Use of Birds.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have made the earth bring forth  
Enough for great and small—  
The oak tree and the cedar tree,  
Without a flower at all;  
He might have made enough, enough,  
For every want of ours—  
For luxury, medicine and toll,  
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine  
Requeth none to grow:  
Nor doth it need the sown-flower  
To make the river flow.  
The clouds might give abundant rain,  
The nightly dew might fall,  
And the herb that keepeth life in man,  
Might have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,  
All dyed with rainbow light,  
All fashioned with supremest grace,  
Up-springing day and night:  
Springing in valleys green and low,  
And on the mountains high,  
And in the silent wilderness,  
Where no man passeth by?

Our outward life requeth they not,  
Then, wherefore do they birth?  
To minister delight to man,  
To beautify the earth,  
To comfort man—to whisper hope  
Whenever his faith is dim,  
For woe's careth for the flowers,  
Will care much more for him!

FOR THE "WESTERN STANDARD."

THE

### PRINCIPLES OF THE GOSPEL.

BY

Charles Wesley Wandell.

#### CHAPTER V.

[CONTINUED.]

PERMIT me here to liken the kingdom of heaven unto a magnificent temple built upon a rock, in the midst of a great plain. We will suppose this rock to be very high—its sides perpendicular—and the temple covering the entire top. We will further suppose that all the approaches to it are strictly guarded; and that there is but one entrance, which is a very narrow doorway; so narrow indeed, that one on entering, takes up the entire space of it; and this door is opened by the porter only, as he alone holds the keys. We will also suppose that war, famine, and pestilence are devastating the neighboring country; and that peace, food, and health are only to be found in this temple, on the top of that rock; and consequently there are vast multitudes of people who are flocking towards it from all parts. Let us also imagine that we with the rest set out for this place of refuge. On approaching we find there are a great number of persons who follow a very broad and beautifully paved road; being deluded in that way by certain of the enemies' secret agents, who tell the people that the popular road with its almost innumerable by-paths, is the one that will lead them to the gate of the temple. But, see, here is a very straight, narrow, plain-looking, and humble way, and the few who enter in upon it are very sage looking and unpretending in their appearance. Let us enter in upon this path-way.

The two roads lay side by side for a certain distance, and the people upon them present a singular contrast. On the broad way some are riding in magnificent carriages; some on richly caparisoned horses; others walking leisurely along on the green pathways: all sincerely believing that the broad road will lead them to the temple. On the straight and narrow way, the people are very meek and humble; and are calling out to the multitudes on the other road to come on to the narrow way, as it only leads to the gate; but they are laughed to scorn, and are told that it is the height of presumption to say, that so many of the rich, the noble, the wise and learned, have chosen the wrong road, and that only a few unpretending men like them should have the superior wisdom to choose the right.

The roads now gradually separate: the

broad way describing a beautiful curve toward the left; though the narrow way continues in a direct line. We pass over the remainder of our walk until we come to the gate.

We are now at the gate. And have found it to be a solemn truth, that the way is indeed narrow, and the gate straight; and few there be that find it. But why can we not go in without the aid of the porter? Because the door is strictly guarded, and none are permitted to open it but himself; and indeed none can, for he holds the keys.

The porter now demands of us the *pass-word*; for he must admit none but such as are properly qualified. We give him "FAITH AND REPENTANCE." The word being right, the door is opened, and we joyfully enter in; and ascending to the top of the rock, we find ourselves inside of this beautiful temple, with others who are rejoicing in the blessings contained in the place.

Its elevated situation enables us to view the country on every side as far as the eye can reach; and in looking out on the popular road, we see that instead of leading to the straight gate, it terminates in a labyrinth. In this labyrinth, we can see an immense number of people, completely lost, bewildered and distracted; and what is worse, the enemy is concealed there, and already begins to bewitch them; sparing neither priest nor people, master or servant, maid or mistress, kings or nobles, all are in peril—all suffer and all lose; the good with the bad; for the good should never get on the enemies' ground, neither should they be caught in bad company.

STUPENDOUS STEAM ENTERPRISE.—It is stated that a scheme has been initiated in Liverpool for the foundation of a new line of steamers from that port to Australia, each vessel to be of ten thousand tons burthen, guaranteed to make the passage in thirty days, and at a cost of only \$2,000,000 each. The profits of the scheme are plausibly calculated thus—the annual receipts of gold from Australia amounts to \$100,000,000; the interest upon that sum for one month (the time saved in conveyance) would be \$300,000, and the draft to the same amount, having another thirty days to run, would make a total per annum of \$8,400,000 interest, which added to \$4,200,000, would yield the sum of \$12,600,000. So that in one year \$4,000,000 more than the cost of building this splendid fleet of new steamers, suitable for war purposes, would be realized merely by the saving of time. Mr. Clark, the person who proposes to build these vessels, states that by a new plan of construction he can not only ensure for them a continuous speed of twenty miles an hour, but that they shall be proof against wind, wave and foundering at sea, that they shall neither leak nor sink, and at the same time be shot and fire proof.

A REVOLUTION IN SHIP BUILDING.—We see it stated that not less than one hundred iron propellers are in progress of construction on the Clyde and in other ship yards. These vessels are intended not only for England, but for various other countries, while new orders continue to pour in. This is an important movement, and would seem to indicate an entire revolution in ship building. Iron propellers, the motive power of which is steam, are far less expensive in the consumption of coal than paddle-boxes, and are rapidly taking the place of sailing vessels in the transmission of freight. The navigation of the ocean by steamers is no longer an experiment. The Atlantic is dotted with vessels of this class and character. The merchants and ship builders of the world, aware of the fact, are governing themselves accordingly. In proof of this, it is stated that in the port of New York, at the present time, there are numerous noble sailing ships of heavy tonnage lying at the wharves, which cannot get a freight to any foreign port, while many have made recent voyages at a ruinous loss—chiefly in consequence of the preference given to propellers.

### Comets Generally.

THERE are, says Gerostein, several comets of short period—that is, from three years and upwards, whose returns have been predicted from period to period, and which have kept their appointments with scrupulous exactness. The comet whose revolution was first computed by Professor Encke, of Berlin, and called, after him, Encke's Comet, revolves around the sun in three and a half years.

Since 1819 it has never failed to reappear precisely according to prediction, until its return is as well established as the quarters of the moon, or sunrise and sunset.

The phenomena attending this comet has led learned gentlemen to advance some ingenious and amusing theories. It is observed that the long diameter of the ellipse shortens eleven minutes of a degree at every revolution: that is, that it does not travel so far away from the sun by 0 deg. 1' each successive revolution, as it did the preceding; and they say that, consequently, it will eventually fall into the sun! None but the inventor of theories would draw such an inference. And it is also inferred that there is a resisting medium or fluid in space, which causes this constant diminution of the long axis of the comet's orbit. But why this resisting medium, if existing, should not also shorten the long axis of the earth's orbit, they do not tell us; indeed, they are silent on the matter, and yet it is not denied that the earth and comet move through the same void space or resisting medium. Another phenomenon is also observed with reference to Encke's, which is, that it diminishes in bulk as it approaches the sun, and expands as it recedes from it. As soon as this was perceived, it was grasped as a new proof of the resisting medium occupying all space. Astronomers asserted, "it is just what we told you." The resisting medium is more dense near the sun, and of course compresses the gaseous comet into smaller bulk. Now, if this had not been seriously advanced, every body would have supposed it a joke. But no such thing; it was sincerely and laboriously supported. Mr. Herschel treats it with gravity, not unmixed with satire. He thinks it would be necessary to admit the comet has a skin! of the gum-elastic kind, which could dilate to suit the expansion of the contained comet, or contract in obedience to the pressure of the surrounding medium. Think of a comet-skin, and of what material it must be composed, to resist a temperature twenty thousand times hotter than iron at white heat. Hell would make no sensible impression on a cuticle of such incombustible fixity. But again, they neglect to tell us why the same force that compresses the comet does not compress the atmosphere of our earth; for, obviously, its whole circumference is exposed to the action of the resisting medium. But if the comet contract in approaching the sun, it is contrary to all our notions of the properties of heat. Heat expands all bodies, and they contract, on cooling; and no one has denied that a comet must be intensely hotter at fifty millions of miles from the sun than at five hundred millions of miles from that luminary. And yet it is precisely when it is 50,000,000 that it is smallest, and when it is 500,000,000 that it possesses the largest bulk. This exactly reverses the doctrines of the action of heat. The rule will read, bodies contract by heat and expand by cold. The skin of the comet is more admissible than this monstrous innovation. If it is bagged, we may at least hope the Almighty holds the strings; but if it is governed by laws at variance with those observed on earth, who shall say when the conflict shall not take place. Whatever is unknown, it is well known that this comet returns every 1211 days, and that its place, in its orbit, can be determined for any hour of any year, with great precision.

Biela's comet, of 1832, which excited so great consternation in Europe, and which called forth the report of M. Arago, concerning comets in general, and the probable collision of this one with the earth, and to which we have already alluded, has not failed to return according to prediction three times since. In 1846 it presented a phenomenon which filled the learned with amazement. It was sailing alone as usual, when on the 13th of January, 1846, Lieut. Maury, of the Washington Observatory, observed that its nucleus had separated into two heads. The double-headed comet moved on, both in the same telescopic field of vision through an arc of the heavens measuring 70 degrees. The two heads gradually separated, until one, and then the other, became invisible on the 22d of April, 1846. But, wonder of the works of God! these two comets exhibited a peculiar relation to each other, a kind of spiritual attachment, as if both to part. The smaller, which moved two minutes of a degree from the other, immediately upon its separation, threw out an arc of faint light, which extended like a bridge to its companion, and thus they sailed on with joined hands, and finally the original one threw out lines of light to its offspring, and thus attached to it, though separated by hundreds of thousands of miles, they wandered away into the darkness of invisible distance.

The third comet, of short period, is that computed by M. Poye, of the Observatory of Paris, who detected it on the 23d of November, 1843. Its period is seven and a half years. It then stands thus with reference to certainty of predictions. Halley's comet is a fixed fact, a permanent member of our system, and will return to the visual distance of the inhabitants of the earth, if inhabitants there shall be at that time, in the year 1911. Newton's comet will return in 2255, A.D. Who shall compute its elements?

Encke's comet has returned again and again, with the nicest precision, and must continue to return so long as gravitation governs matter. Biela's comet is a certainty, but one of the most astonishing apparitions ever seen in our system. Its double head, its seeming duality in unity, its tails radiating in all directions, are indications of properties of matter of which we are entirely ignorant.

Poye's comet is also a demonstration verified by observation. Besides those which are mentioned, the elements of more than one hundred more comets have been determined. The great comet of 1811, one of the most brilliant of modern times, in consequence of its remaining visible for nearly ten months, gave ample opportunity for the investigation of the elements of its orbit. M. Argelander fixes its period of revolution at 2888 years.

Bessel computed the periodic time for the comet of 1807 at 1543 years. The mean distance of the comet of 1811 from the sun is eighty thousand millions of miles, and its greatest distance one hundred and sixty thousand millions of miles. Yet it will return. But who can conceive the projectile force that will hurl a world 160,000,000,000 miles in almost a direct line from the center of the sun, in despite of the gravitation which for more than twelve hundred years is tugging in a contrary direction? How insignificant is a generation of mankind, who live at most but a hundred years, in the scale of a system of such awful magnitude?

THE NURSERY OF CRIME.—There are thirty-three places known in New York as receptacles of stolen goods. Stolen clothing sold there is soon ripped up, and so changed that the former owner could never identify it. Silver spoons or other plate are melted at once. These people are admirably organized among themselves, have a mutual benefit association, and whenever one of their number is so unfortunate as to be arrested, bail is immediately furnished by an agent of the association. When the trial comes on, first rate counsel is engaged, and any number of witnesses are easily provided to testify to everything necessary. Hence convictions seldom occur.

If you desire health, rise early.

### The Burning of the Steamer Montreal.

THIS fearful casualty occurred on the river St. Lawrence, on the 26th of June. The *Montreal* left Quebec at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for Montreal, having on board between four and five hundred passengers, nearly all of them emigrants, and many of them recently arrived from Scotland. The *Montreal Argus*, of the 29th ult., furnishes the following particulars of this melancholy occurrence:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 1/2 o'clock, the steamer *Montreal*, Rudolf master, took fire about half a mile above Cape Rouge. The fire burst above the boiler deck; the captain immediately got out the hose and set all hands to work, who did all they could to extinguish it. After working a few minutes it was found unavailing to stop the flames, which gained so fast, and spread so rapidly, that they could not get them under nor save the boat.

The mate then got out the jolly boat into which he placed four ladies, cabin passengers, their maid and the cabin girl. It was his intention to get the women first out, and he had given orders to that effect; but when the male immigrants saw that, they made a rush down the side and into the boat, which was instantly swamped. The mate strove to cut the hawser so as to save those in the boat, but the rush was so great it was impossible. The *Napoleon* was seen at a considerable distance, and kept aloof from the burning boat. She sent out, however, a large batteau, belonging to some raftsmen she had on board. Before it reached the *Montreal*, the boat was in flames all over, and they were only able to pick up those in the water, or hanging to the wreck.

Fourteen of the crew were drowned. The captain, purser, and all the officers were saved. The captain was the last man to leave the wreck. Mr. Wilson, Jr., son of the owner, escaped with difficulty, by swimming ashore. Mr. Andrew Hayes, who was saved, was in the water for above an hour; he had stripped himself to his drawers, and had to borrow clothing from the officers of the *Napoleon*. He rendered assistance to several unfortunates in the water, and we understand saved several lives. The boat was burned to the water's edge, and upwards of 200 persons must have perished on board, or have been drowned.

The number saved is from 175 to 200 passengers, but their baggage and effects are lost, and some of the poor creatures brought up by the steamer *Napoleon* were almost in a state of nudity. The passengers were principally emigrants, (Scotch and Norwegians;) the former are the larger proportion; and most of the saved have to lament the loss of their nearest and dearest relations—many of them are women and children. Amongst the latter is a beautiful infant of about a year old, who was picked out of the water, but whom nobody claims.

Several of those saved are slightly wounded, but none of them dangerously. The steamer, on the fire breaking out, was immediately headed towards the shore, but the water is shallow, and she ran on a rock within about 100 yards of the shore. We are sorry to record that the people showed great inhumanity in not attempting to rescue the sufferers, but displayed great activity in stealing their effects. The passengers were treated with the utmost kindness, and supplied with food and every comfort possible on board the *Napoleon*.

On the arrival of the *Napoleon* here, hundreds of our citizens were congregated on the wharf; and shortly after she was moored the acting Mayor and several members of the Corporation were on board, also several of the officers of the different national societies, who all appeared solicitous to render assistance, and take care of the sufferers. His Worship ordered those who had sustained injury to be at once taken to the hospital; the national societies will take care of the others.

The number of bodies taken from the wreck at the last accounts, was 242.

THE CASES ARISING OUT OF THE SLAVE RESCUE IN OHIO. The Southern District Court of Ohio has rendered a decision in the case of the United States Deputy Marshals arrested in Clark county, under State interference, while in the discharge of their duty as officers of the Federal Government. It will be remembered that Deputy Sheriff Churchill and others were overpowered and committed to prison by a posse of State officials, and certain prisoners in their possession, charged with violating the Fugitive Slave Law in aiding slaves to escape, were rescued and set at liberty. The imprisoned officers applied for release upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. This application was granted. The honorable Court adjudged "that the said Benjamin P. Churchill, and the other United States Deputy Marshals, were at the time of the issuing and service of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in this behalf, committed and confined for an act done in pursuance of the laws of the United States; and that they be and are, wholly discharged from such commitment and confinement. And it is ordered that, as to the matter of costs accruing in the case, the same be continued for further consideration." Immediately after the delivery of Judge Leavitt's opinion an order was issued directing the discharge of the United States Deputy Marshals and assistants from custody. The case of the persons charged with rescuing the prisoners held by the United States officers at the time of their arrest, was also under consideration in Cincinnati, before United States Commissioner Newhall. Several witnesses were examined, but the proceedings threaten to be almost interminable.

NEW STATES.—The people of Oregon have decided in favor of forming a State Constitution and government, and applying for admission into the Union. Minnesota has already elected a convention to draft a State Constitution, and the steps which have been taken in Kansas are well known. Here are three territories which will, at the approaching session of Congress, be knocking at the door of the Union. These three new members will increase the confederacy to thirty-four States. They will accomplish some important geographical results. Minnesota will complete the column of States beginning with Louisiana on the Gulf and running northward through Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa. It will also complete the settlement of the Mississippi valley proper, as well as that of the region bordering the great northern lakes. Kansas will be the second State of the column beginning on the Gulf with Texas; and of which the territory of Nebraska and the inchoate territory of Neosho and Dacotah will be the remaining portions. Oregon will be the second State on the Pacific, leaving the northernmost portion of the column, (Washington Territory) as usual the last to get into the Union. In like manner the interior column of States, of which New Mexico and Utah will form a portion, has the northern part yet wild and unsettled.

THE new Constitution of Iowa, which the people are to ratify or reject in August next, permanently fixes the seat of government at Des Moines. The State will not be allowed to contract a debt greater than \$350,000, and no city or town can do the same thing to a greater extent than five per cent. of its valuation. The Legislature can pass a general banking law, and also establish a State bank with branches, but such a law or laws must be approved by a popular vote. A State board of education is provided for, and the three judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected biennially for six years. There is a question outside of this, which excites much interest, and that is, whether, in the qualifications for citizenship, the word "white" shall remain. The parties in the convention succeeded in making this a separate issue, and in prescribing that a majority of all the votes cast must be given affirmatively, in order to adopt it.



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WANTED IMMEDIATELY

At this office, a second hand Press—not smaller than a Royal.

THE STANDARD of week before last contains an allusion to a public gathering at Lewis River, W. T., at which resolutions were passed of an illiberal and mobocratic character. These resolutions in a modified form have since been published in the *Oregonian*. Many of the citizens of that Territory were engaged in mobbing the Saints out of Missouri, and the tenor and style of the resolves bore a striking resemblance to those passed by the mob at Independence in 1833. We introduce these resolutions to show unto the readers of the STANDARD, that the persecuting spirit of Missourians is not liable to change. The remarks in brackets are our own.

*Resolved*, That Salt Lake Mormonism is treason; [Give us the proof.] that it authorizes murder, robbery and breaking open the U. S. mails. [Proof.] That every inducement is employed to proselyte the less investigating of our fellow citizens to its creed. [Why don't the priests refute the Mormon creed?]

*Resolved*, That the confiscation of individual property to church purposes, as practised by this gigantic conspiracy is a virtual denial of the essence of the declaration of American Independence, and looks to the subversion of the basis of civil polity. [What do the boobies mean?]

*Resolved*, That Brigham Young and his coadjutors in professing to receive revelations from God, are guilty of the basest blasphemy and the most criminal deception. [Aha! there's the rub!]

*Resolved*, That we too highly prize the blessing of liberty, [license,] and too strongly adhere to the [tyranny] laws of our [Missouri] country, to be willing that they should be wrested from us, [gannon] who have been reared in the [Black Jack hills] land of

["Old yarn breeches you've worn the winter round, Old leather hats, more brim than crown, Of unwashed faces—uncolored hair,

With ten pound boots, and stockings nary pair."'] the free and home of the brave, by Mormon usurpers and conspirators. [Fudge!]

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to men preaching among us, who endorse the outlawry, the tyranny, the bloody cruelties of the Mormon leaders, [proof] and that we therefore civilly invite the Mormon preachers now among us to leave our community, or renounce their connection with the Mormon church; [What priest dictated that?] and that we suggest to the two or three families among us, who have been harboring, thereby given aid and comfort to the enemy [!] that a sense of propriety requires them to desist this unpatriotic business. [There's a priest in that, or a pious rat of some sort!]

*Resolved*, That while we are [not] unwilling to employ coercive measures, or [and] use personal violence in executing our determination, we shall not fail to adopt such a course of action as shall fully accomplish our object—trying the virtue of severer means, when milder fail. [See Missouri anti-Mormon resolutions of 1833.]

*Resolved*, That the oath administered to the members in the "endowment" is treason steeped in blood; and that that taken by members on entering into the church, but little better. [What oath?]

We have no desire to charge Missourians with more than is justly their due, for heaven knows, there is already a load of blood-guiltiness resting upon them, which will surely sink them to the deepest depths; but these resolutions could never have been got up in that particular style, by other than persons familiar with the anti-Mormon demonstration in 1833-8. To such, doubtless, the presence of the servants of Jesus Christ is anything but pleasant. It brings afresh to their consciences those scenes of violence and blood in which they were but the too willing actors. There is one charge here of which we plead guilty, viz., That Brigham Young does receive revelations from God. And the Saints are as well aware that this is the great offense which Mormonism gives to the world, as Christians can be. It has been so in every age which was blest with revelation. Men seem to be quite willing to be led astray by any wind of doctrine, and cunning craftiness whereby sectaries lie in wait to deceive—they follow willingly at the beck and call of hirelings—gospelizers wax fat upon the spoils of superstition and religious sectionalism, and the stupid people love to have it so: but let one word come from God—one angel bear to man the behests of the Almighty—one apostle or prophet of Jesus Christ endued with the spirit of inspiration proclaim the word of God to the world, and priests, and all who are under their influence will rise up to stop such "base blasphemy!" The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has never been guilty of or contemplated treason. We boldly challenge the proofs of treasonable acts, or

that our doctrines contemplate the subversion of the Federal Constitution by us; but there are American Christians that do openly and boldly proclaim treason—who vilify the character of Washington, traduce Jefferson and the first Congress, and mock at the Constitution. Read the reports of some of the late Abolition Conventions. They that are posted upon Mormonism know verily that the Saints are loyal to the Constitution and the laws, and that it is not our civil but our religious principles which trouble the world. The Saints with their apostles and prophets, revelations, angels and inspiration, are, as a people, as distinct from this generation of sectarian religionists, as the ancient Saints were from the sectaries which cursed the world in their day. We put the question to the candid, If it is not a little singular, that the Latter-day and the Ancient Saints are the same in organization, walk by the same rule and mind the same things; and that the opposers of each are and were deniers of and scoffers at new revelation? Christendom knows, that there is no more resemblance between the Christianity of the present time and the church in the days of Paul the apostle, than there is between black and white. The Elders of the reorganized church of Christ who are now preaching the fulness of the gospel, can not avoid rebuking the religious world for their apostasy from the original Christianity, and, as a matter of course, such rebukes are certain to beget persecution and proscription. If, however, Mormonism be a delusion and a heresy, there need be no occasion for ill temper, proscription, or violence on the part of Christians: to the law and the testimony! that is the test we offer to the world, by which we will be only too happy to be tried, and by it we are willing to stand or fall.

While upon this subject, we cannot pass the opportunity of noticing the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, a religious paper published at Salem, O. T., which in speaking of Elders Harmon Winslow, says:

"Two Mormon emissaries were in town last week. Wonder if they are after *vices* and *spirituals* in Oregon!! They lectured on polygamy, on Saturday last. Decent and virtuous people should give them a thorough letting alone."

That is the argument to foil the Elders of Israel, to let them alone! What an admission is that for a Christian teacher to make! How it savors of conscious weakness! How it smacks of craft and hypocrisy! What a falling off in the character of a preacher of Christ, whose duty it is to stand in the breach, and with Christian charity, the Bible, common honesty and words of soberness, test all things by the word of God! And, then, the doctrine of polygamic marriage is set down to be neither decent nor virtuous! Is it not clear, that with such sentiments no man can be a believer in the Bible as the word of God? It is: for Abraham the "Father of the faithful," with whom the covenant was made, to whom the promises and oracles were given, from whose loins Christ should come, who was the father of the prophets and apostles that have given us the Bible, was a polygamist. Jacob, unto whom that covenant was confirmed, and whose four wives did "build the house of Israel," was a polygamist. Moses, to whom we are indebted for the decalogue, for the knowledge of the true God, and the primeval history of the world, was a polygamist. Samuel the seer, who anointed David the progenitor of Jesus, was the son of a polygamist. David whose psalms teach mankind how to adore the Supreme, was a polygamist. All the prophets and apostles, and also Christ, were either themselves polygamists, or descendants from this polygamic stock; and although they have reproved mankind for their adulteries, whoredoms, and other sins, they have never said one disrespectful word of plural marriages, which could not have been, if such marriages were neither "decent nor virtuous," as this pious (?) editor says. We now put the question direct to the editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. How can you as an honest man, (believing that plural marriages are neither decent nor virtuous,) receive the Bible as a revelation from a decent and virtuous God, when that book so evidently defends polygamy, honors it with the sanctions of law, authorizes it, commands its observance, and punishes a violation of its rights with death? If you can, it must be by some process of inductive reasoning unknown to us. How came the Almighty to choose polygamic marriage-beds on which to breed seers, prophets and apostles, through whom he might give to the world his divine revelations? When you have replied to these questions, you shall have a few more; for we have plenty of the same sort left.

We are glad to find that our brethren are making such a stir up north. It is a sure sign that the devil is alarmed for his kingdom, and that the truth is making headway, and leaving its impress upon the public mind. The gospel will take root and flourish in the north, and gather in honest hearts, that will honor God and his prophets and patriarchs.

DEPARTURE.—Elder H. W. Bigler of the S. I. Mission, sailed for Honolulu on Saturday, in the ship *John Land*. He left in good health and spirits. He has our best wishes for a prosperous passage and a successful mission. The native Saints will rejoice to see him again.

A Startling Report.

ANOTHER of those startling rumors which have been so common of late, relative to affairs in Utah, has made its appearance in the interior and city papers. We have had rumors unnumbered from that region previous to this that have been very exciting; but this exceeds them all. California papers have had Governor Young strictly guarded by his friends to prevent his assassination by those who, dissatisfied with his "tyranny" and indignant at his "heaven-daring assumptions," had rebelled against his authority. They have had him surrounded by enemies, and the community of which he is the head split up into factions and in danger of disintegration through dissensions. They have had him fleeing to Oregon with a chosen band of devoted followers to escape from the impending difficulty with the General Government and the disaffected of his own people. They have had him entrenched in the midst of Great Salt Lake City, surrounded by thousands of faithful adherents, and breathing out threats and defiance against the Federal Government. They have had him in almost every conceivable position; but they have somehow or other contrived to extricate him from all these disagreeable predicaments—have delivered him from his violent and vindictive enemies—have brought him back without any trouble from Oregon whither he had fled; and by a few strokes of the pen have terminated the Utah war—nipped the rebellion in the bud, and spared Government the necessity of sending Harney with his troops across a weary stretch of wilderness of eleven or twelve hundred miles in extent!

These great results are announced in a Telegraphic despatch to the *Bulletin* of Saturday evening, under the head of "Important news from Salt Lake, Brigham Young arrested for Treason." This despatch states that a Mr. J. Bush arrived in Oroville from the States on the 29th inst. He left Great Salt Lake City on the 27th June, and brings the news of the arrival of Col. Sumner at that place, with 86 U. S. dragoons, on June 25th, at 7 p.m., and the arrest by him of Governor Young on a charge of treason and other crimes, and his departure, with the Governor as his prisoner, to Washington City, within two hours after his arrival, meeting with no opposition on the part of the Mormons!

That this is another "sell," is clear enough. There is a letter in this office written by Prest. Young, and dated July 4th, at which time all was peace and quietness, and no troops had entered Utah up to that time. But why should we dwell upon a report which is so ridiculous and utterly false, and which was, evidently, coined for the purpose of selling a few newspapers? That in the hurry and excitement of the moment the *Bulletin* should have been deceived is not impossible; but that this *sell* should be soberly sucked in by the *Herald* was rather unexpected! How is it, Mr. Nugent, have you less penetration than we were giving you credit for? Of the entire editorial fraternity of San Francisco, Messrs. Conklin and Haskin of the *Town Talk*, who appear to make it a rule, to admit nothing in their paper of which they would afterward be ashamed, were the only ones to advance independently and refute the wretched lie.

This last fable, however, is not without its moral. It came to the public quite as straight and as well attested as the many which have preceded it. The *North California*, published at Oroville, the place where the report originated, says:

"This news is very startling, and we have seen nothing in the late news from the East which would warrant us to expect any such coup d'etat on the part of the Government. If it were a mere rumor, we should place but little credence in it; but our informant professes to have been present, and gives the dates, and most minute particulars, without the slightest ambiguity."

Put this with the testimony of other eye witnesses to events which never occurred! and it will show, that the public has all along been humbugged about Utah, by lying anti-Mormon witnesses; and further, it will prove, that a true knowledge of affairs among the Saints, can be obtained only through Mormon journals and by Mormon testimony.

From Carson Valley.

FROM the Sacramento Union of Wednesday we learn, that the immigration which had taken the Truckee route were returning. Six trains had passed Hale's trading post, between Wassan and Honey Lake, on the way back, intending to come by Johnson's route. Robberies were still rife, in and around Truckee valley. A desperate fight occurred at Rodgers' drinking shop, Carson valley, in which Rodgers lost an eye and had his face completely mangled by stamping. A man named Abernethy had his scalp torn off by a pistol ball from Rodgers' pistol. A woman of disreputable character was the cause of the fight. The next day a party went to Rodgers' house, and finding him gone and the woman also, they tore the house down.

ON DR.—That a new paper is shortly to be established at Sacramento, to be edited by Ned McGowan. It will, it is said, be devoted to a silly war against the Vigilantes. It will doubtless be a spicy sheet.

Surveyor Burr and Judge Stiles.

WE have received from our Utah correspondent, Alpha, one of the raciest letters we have seen since the publication of Gen. Grant's letters to the *N. Y. Herald*, upon the subject of the "runaway judges." Br. Alph. devotes his attention to Surveyor Burr and Judge Stiles, and two other hombres, who for the present shall be nameless. Of the former two, he, among other things, says:

"Congress and Mr. Merrill will have fresh bits from the portfolios of the Surveyor General, whose very official report savors of officiousness and stupidity beyond a parallel. What he had to do with our using timber, rock and soil, I cannot conceive. His pride has been to fleece the U. S. for surveying, carrying posts, etc., while his Germanic cousin and pets could share the spoils, and now back in indolence on Uncle's money. It is a good thing to write long reports about distances, canyons, posts, etc., which are swallowed down and paid for, and the pockets filled of a man whose only passport to the title of a surveyor is the superabundance of liars he possesses; and if Oregon is troubled to-day with Indian difficulties much may be traced to the presence of Mr. Frederick Burr, alias Young; for by this name he succeeded in seducing away an old chief's daughter, who with tears in his eyes implored the aid of his Excellency, Gov. Young, during his visit to Salmon Falls, O. T., and who swore vengeance against the white, when he found out the honor he thought he had by the marriage was a dishonor. He purposes if possible to bring his squaw to your city. Look out for the Flathead squaw!"

"With regard to his Honor Judge G. P. Stiles, if the impartial could count up the dollars of U. S. money it took to procure the seduction of the daughter of his kept mistress of the 15th Ward, they could trace out why he left us. He stood, Sir, pre-eminent above all Judges, as the teller of the most and best smutty yarns, and drink the most liquor of any we have ever had to dis-grace the Judicial bench! His office was the only hell hole we had in the country for Judges, U. S. Marshal, U. S. Supreme Clerk and one lawyer to drink, gamble and plot law suits for one to be fleeced—the Judge learning his student, and when he had ordered his hopeful scion to amend his papers in court, when said scion was adjourned then the Judge would alter the papers at the store or office, depending where the liquor was, and then decide accordingly; and the able advocate boasted he never yet lost a case. Why should he while Judge drunk and borrowed money: but when young Irish Jim came into court he overthrew the apple-cart of the Judge and showed his meanness, and it was apparent so much so, that corrupt as we are? we could not stand his adulterous course."

We have refrained from giving the extracts in full, because their conduct will most probably be investigated by the new officials, and the results published to the world. We have, however, given enough to show, that in these cases like those which have preceded them, the chief cause of difficulty has existed in the fact, that they were corrupt men and sought to corrupt others. Had the officials, which have made such a noise about Mormon mis-rule, been honest and virtuous men, there would have been no Utah difficulties to settle, nor problem to solve.

From San Bernardino.

WE are in receipt of a letter from Br. Ebenezer Hanks, dated August 20th, from which we extract the following:

"All is peace and quietness. Our crops turn out tolerably well, considering the drought. We shall have twice as much barley, and a good deal more wheat than last year. Our corn crop looks fine. The company are working at the silver mine, but have not got along far enough yet to tell what it will do."

In regard to our Ranch debt, things are quite flattering. I think that we shall be able, by the first of October, to reduce it to, at least, ten thousand dollars. If I can get some assistance from the brethren in the upper country, I shall be able to raise the mortgage, and when that is done, I will soon be able to pay them back the money. But while the mortgage is on the place, those half hearted Mormons and unbelievers have an excuse for not paying us what they owe us. We have sold land enough to pay all our debts, if we only had our pay; and I think we can get this as soon as the encumbrance of the mortgage is removed; for the most of them have paid part and that makes it quite safe for us.

We should rejoice to know that the debt which has so long oppressed our brethren at San Bernardino, had been paid. We realize the drawback it has been to their prosperity, and how much apostates and other evil-minded men have taken advantage of it to annoy them. To any of our brethren in this section of the State who have means to invest, there is now an opportunity not only for a safe investment, but also for doing a substantial good in the kingdom of God. The season for emigration to the valleys of the mountains is now past for this year, and for the next few months, means would be much more wisely applied in relieving Prest. Hanks, than in loaning it to the world's people.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Mr. Adam's has the Sea Lions still on exhibition at his menagerie on Clay street near Kearney. They are objects of natural history rarely seen alive except in their native wildness upon the distant rocks, or at the surface of the ocean far enough out of harm's way. Samson, the monster grizzly has been removed to his new cage; the old being too small for his giant proportions. A large gathering witnessed his removal, which was accomplished with ease by Mr. Adams, who appears to hold a complete mastery over his many animals.

New Political Tract.

C. E. PICKETT, Esq., has come out with a new Tract, in which he treats upon the extra-constitutional State debt of California. It is written in his usual caustic style, and contains some stinging hits. The following are samples:

THE TRUTH.—"The truth is, nearly all these Pharisaically immaculate newspapers are now as they ever have been, but the time-serving, stipendiary month-pieces of that great combined joint-stock-political-trading-thieves-League, or ganized in 1850, and which has so absolutely ruled, and ruled to ruin the State of California from that day to this. Again, The conductors of those notoriously known to be venal presses of San Francisco, Sacramento and other parts, which have been making so great an ado about the people assuming this debt, have each from five to twenty thousand of these extra bonds, besides having their palms greased with a few hundreds of hard cash from those holding the genuine issues, is almost a self-evident fact."

CALIFORNIA EQUITY.—"Witness a popular vote in Sacramento last spring, directing the payment of a \$5,000 fee to Judge Felch for aiding in defeating the Sutter title. The question carried by a thousand majority; and yet the defeated minority will have to pay at least \$4,500 of the money! Such an outrageous, tyrannical and damnable ruling power like this cannot possibly exist much longer. If the perpetrators, houseless, wandering sojourners in this State, who are in the majority, and ignorantly or dishonestly wield the elective franchise to oppress the bona fide resident and man of substance—those who have to pay the taxes and support the Government; then is it proper for the latter to interpose by extraordinary action, such means as shall defend their rights. You have, gentlemen, the power to thus right yourselves; it will be your own fault and loss should you not take advantage of a propitious occasion to commence the work of reform. Again I say to you—draw your purse-strings—vote non-payment."

THE EXTRA DEBT.—"Why, I would advocate a rejection of the debt now by popular vote, is because it will precipitate matters to a culminating point, and tend to bring about a crisis and reactionary movement all the sooner. Because it will at once be a condemnation, repudiation and starving out of the hordes of hungry mountebank politicians and their brokers, which class of men brought this debt upon us—who likewise have squandered away the immense property of the State, and are now trying to prolong their power by crying out honesty! honor! and appealing to state pride (there is none of this to talk to), and calling on us to preserve a good name abroad in the world. [This too a useless appeal, since none look on us but as rogues and liars, and a vote to pay this debt would elevate us any in the opinion of outsiders, since they will fully appreciate the object aimed at—to bamboozle them into trusting us again, that they may be enabled to swindle them all the more.]"

The fact is, the Legislators of California have contracted illegal debts in the name of the State to the amount of several millions of dollars, which they are endeavoring to saddle upon the tax-payers. The vote upon the assumption of that debt, to be taken at the coming election will be a ridiculous farce, and if, yes, will be so declared by the Supreme Court of the State. The vote can not affect the law, nor impose responsibility. The creation of the debt was a swindle, and its creators are responsible as individuals, and they alone can be compelled to cancel it.

GRAPE CULTURE.—The grape culture in the Mississippi valley promises to be one of the most profitable, as it certainly will be one of the most attractive branches of American agriculture. If the wines manufactured from American grapes shall supplant the whisky and adulterated liquors now so largely consumed in this country, it will be a great advantage to the public health and the public morals. The vineyards are described by the Western papers as being just now very pleasant. The vines are at this season of the year in their most luxuriant stage of growth, the blossoms dropping from the clusters, and the aroma which is most delicate and grateful, filling the air, regaling both the eye and the sense of smell. The grapes from which wine is most successfully made are the Catawba, the Schuyll-kind Muscadell and the Isabella. The Swiss introduced its manufacture into this country, and cultivated considerable vineyards at Vevay, in Indiana, at least forty years ago. They cultivated the Muscadell, and were most successful. Mr. Allen, who has brought Catawba wine to Cleveland from Switzerland county, Indiana, of his own manufacture from the Catawba grape, has twelve acres of grapes. One man tends three acres, and the product is 5000 gallons, besides enough Catawba brandy from the grape skins to pay the annual expense of culture.

PREST. I. C. Haight in a letter dated Cedar City, July 14th, says:

"All is going on first rate in this part of the Territory. Crops look fine. We have got the President's engine for the Iron works, and have got nearly ready to start the works, and are in hopes that we shall be able to make Iron to supply the wants of this Territory."

PIRACY.—This houndie is out in another letter to the *Bulletin*, in which he has become so completely metamorphosed, that were it not for his ears we should not have known him. The people of San Bernardino know him to be a liar, and that is all that is necessary to be known about him. He is too contemptible to be further noticed in the STANDARD.

The law of the Lord is Truth.

The Overland Routes.

THE failure of the Eastern mail to arrive at San Diego when due, was to have been expected; and until the route be stocked, wells dug, and all the et cetera necessary to a stage road be prepared, the overland mail will be of no benefit to business men east and north of Texas. The Government doubtless understands this, and will ere infinitely less for the little mail matter which will at first go over this road, than for the establishment of an inter-territorial line of communication with California, with settlements at all practicable points on the road. This is the principal object in view; and the introduction of a postal establishment is simply a mean to accomplish it. This route will be sustained, at whatever cost, and in a little while settlements will have sprung up along its sides in sufficient numbers to protect the railroad which is certain to be built before many years. It is most likely too, that this route will be chosen upon which to test the relative speed of camels and stage horses, and not impossibly, the availability of the steam wagon. We can but consider the establishing of this and the other overland highways, as the most important work the Government has undertaken for many years; resulting as it will in a speedy, safe and ever available line of communication across the continent, and in the speedy settlement of the interior, and the development of its resources.

GOV. MARCY'S DEATH.—SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—It is generally known that the daughter of Gov. Marcy passed the 4th of July in the family of an acquaintance in this city. She formed one of a circle of friends, including ladies and gentlemen, at the house during the day. While all the others were in cheerful spirits, it was observed in the forenoon that Miss M. appeared to be depressed in mind. So obvious was this to her companions, that it was made the subject of remark, when she said her mind was unaccountably impressed with the fear that a signal calamity had overtaken some members of her family. Early in the afternoon, the news of the death of Gov. Marcy reached this city, and it was known to gentlemen composing the party in which Miss M. was some time before it was communicated to her. While the gentlemen were in a room by themselves, discussing the manner of conveying to the daughter the sad intelligence, and before she could by any means have received the least intimation of the event, she suddenly threw her handkerchief over her face, and evidently in deep grief retired alone up stairs.—*Troy Waig.*

A MECHANIC MACHINE.—An ingenious piece of mechanism, designed to enable a person to record his thoughts or observations while travelling in the cars, in a crowd, or in any place where ordinary writing apparatus cannot be used, has been invented by Mr. Benjamin Livermore, of Hartland, Vermont. The paper on which writing, or rather printing—for it resembles the telegraphic system of printing—is impressed, is coiled around two cylinders which revolve as the lines are completed, and the letters are worked by a set of keys. No ink is required; the letters being colored by a prepared blue paper, against which the writing paper is pressed at each movement of the keys. The machine works with great accuracy and much facility, and is very compact, not exceeding four inches in length by about two and a half inches in width. It can be easily carried in a side-pocket, and can be used without taking it from the pocket. By it a blind person might be taught to write.

COLUMBIA IN ASHES.—On Tuesday afternoon at about six o'clock, a fire originated in a Chinese brothel in Columbia, which in the short time of three hours reduced the town to ashes, a few of the buildings in the suburbs alone remaining. Many of the buildings were supposed to be fire-proof; but were with their valuable contents destroyed. A number of explosions occurred, which killed six persons and wounded several others. About three thousand were burned out of house and home, and so completely had the fire done its work, that they found it impossible to get a morsel of food until they were supplied from the neighboring towns. Columbia was considered one of the most flourishing of the interior towns.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—A report, said to be reliable, has reached this city, that on Monday morning last, as the State prisoners at Point St. Quentin were on their way to work, getting a little in advance of their guards, they all made a break for the purpose of obtaining possession of a boat, called the *Nip Cat*. It is supposed that fifteen of them got into the boat, and making sail, put off immediately. The guards manned a boat, or boats, with all possible haste, but it appears they were too late to over-haul the escaping prisoners. It is said that the prisoners landed above Pinalo Point. The schooner *Mary Burnett*, last Monday, at noon, passed one of the guard boats, in search of the missing prisoners. The guards succeeded in finding the *Nip Cat*, on board of which the prisoners had left their iron.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS  
Met every Sunday in this City, at the PIONEER HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.



Correspondence.

FROM OREGON TERRITORY.

From our Correspondent:

SALON, O. T., August 4, 1857.  
DEAR BROTHER CANNON:—Perhaps you would like to know what kind of a place Oregon is, and how we are prospering on our mission. Oregon Territory extends about 750 miles from east to west, and 280 miles from north to south, including an area of about 188,000 square miles, or 120,000,000 acres, containing a white population of 44,908, about the same number of inhabitants that are in Great Salt Lake City. All the first settlers had a section of land donated to them by the Federal Government. This has been a curse to the country; having such large tracts of land that one-third of it is not cultivated, the people are so isolated that they cannot have association with each other necessary to form good society, nor do they wish it. Having such large tracts of land seems to have cultivated a desire to be isolated; some already complain of being too near their neighbors; they speak of moving over the Cascade mountains into the Wallawalla country, the Grand Round, and Blue mountains slopes, which, they say, is far superior to Oregon or Washington territories; the latter being all overgrown with sorrel and fern, which is thought almost impossible to be killed out; and in many places the squirrels are so bad, it is impossible to grow grain or fruit. They have all these things to contend with, after a cost of from thirty to sixty dollars per acre for clearing their land, it being so heavily timbered. About the time their farms are improved, their houses built, the fern destroyed, and the squirrels killed, they will be ready to die, and strangers will enjoy the fruits of their labors; their children being raised in ignorance, without society, or an education, will do as their fathers did—remain to the ends of the earth to be isolated from society.

This is a good country; the soil produces well without irrigation; water privileges good, and mill sites plenty. The people might be happy if they would only "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," then seek to occupy as much land as they could well cultivate. This is what we preach to the people; but they are so blinded by the god of this world, that they cannot see that such a course would be for their best interest. They even persecute us for telling them these things without money and without price; but if they persecuted Christ, what may his followers not expect?

We preached in Salem to a large concourse of people. Mr. Malby challenged me to a public discussion on the principle of Polygamy. He was thoroughly refuted; the ministers got mad and urged the unprincipled to commit violence on our persons; but in this they were foiled, for the majority here are lovers of constitutional rights, which guarantee to every American citizen the liberty of speech. "Mormonism" is but another term for truth. It strikes at the root of their corrupt systems, exposes their ignorance, and puts their craft in danger; they see it and feel it in their bones, and not being able to oppose it with argument, they resort to violence. Men on all sides speak of the union and its preservation as objects of their desire, and some speak of its dissolution as impossible—an event which will not be permitted under any circumstances. To such let me say, that the Union can only be preserved by conforming to the laws of its existence. If these be violated, death must ensue. The Union can never be preserved by force, or by one section attempting to rule the other and deprive them of their religious and domestic rights.

When will the gentiles see that they can do nothing against the truth but for it? They charge us with being disloyal to the government, but cannot prove one disloyal act against us as a people in the Supreme Court, where we have a right to be tried, before we are condemned by Tom, Dick, and Harry. I am no politician, but, as an American citizen, I contend for my rights, and the rights of an abused people which I am here to represent. Our influence is widespread; our mission is being discussed all over the territory, and reflecting men begin to find we have the truth on our side, and that it will prevail. We are determined to stick to it, and we will prevail with it. About ten miles from Salem, we found a John Adams who had ordained himself an elder of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and organized a church by that name. They call themselves Mormons, but do not believe in the present authorities. Mr. Adams gave me an invitation to preach to them. I showed them the position they were in, from the text—"The branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine. Some censured Adams for letting me preach, some have taken up for me, while others stay as they were. Their church numbers eight members, including two elders. I think they will see the error of their ways and be adopted into the fold of God. They treated us kindly, for which we blessed them and left, with a promise to return at some subsequent time.

[Not knowing the circumstances which called Elders Stuart and Higgins away, we presume their temporary absence from these brethren to have been necessary; but our counsel is, not to leave so favorable an opportunity for doing good, until some real and permanent good has been accomplished.]  
We preached last night at Albany, on the Willamette river, 14 miles above Salem. We had a large and interested audience. At the close of the meeting, several gentlemen gave us money to defray our expenses. We left an appointment for next Sabbath in the court house. God is blessing us all the day long, opening the way before us and providing for our wants beyond our expectations, for which we ever feel thankful. Mr. Higgins joins me in love to yourself with the brethren in the office, sister C., and all inquiring friends. Believe me ever your friend and brother in Christ.

DAVID M. BEVIER.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

From our Correspondent:

LEWIS RIVER, AUG. 19th, 1857.  
DEAR BROTHER CANNON:—So—I now send myself for the purpose of addressing you a few lines to let you know of our whereabouts. We are well in health and happy in the discharge of our duties. We have just arrived here from the upper part of the country. We traveled about one hundred and forty miles while we were gone, and only preached once. We had another appointment at the Fourth Plain; a Methodist meeting was held there at 11 o'clock, and ours at 1; but after our friend had closed the congregation all left, and as they were departing they gave a passing broadcast, which, striking on the roof of the assembly, made much racket, but did no damage, as we were inside. The public journals are teeming with the blackest slanders

that can be invented against the Saints of the Most High God, but such things we expect, for our Savior said to his disciples of old—"Behold I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves, be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves. We expect to go down the river, next—how far we do not know, for we shall go until they do receive us.

Mr. R. P. Lockwood has been the means of doing much harm in this place, as some have denied the faith: may the Lord reward him accordingly in my prayer in the name of Jesus. You will find enclosed the resolutions which Mr. Lockwood drew up, Sunday the 2d, concerning the Saints in this place, which were referred to in Mr. Harmon's letter of the 2d. Although they have been called and abbreviated so that they do not sound quite so bad as when they were read in the meeting, they are bad enough. We received a letter from brothers Stuart and Higgins, dated the 8th; they are both well and prospering. They have interesting times, for they find a great many old Mormons. They send their love to all of the brethren and sisters. Their STANDARD comes to hand very regularly, which is a great treat in this benighted country, to those who love and appreciate the truth. Oh! That our benighted race would awake from their long sleep of cold, dead formalism; you arouse themselves and shake of the fetters of error that bind them down to hell in the disguise of heaven! I see, announced through the columns of your paper, the minutes of a special conference, and of the arrival of more laborers for the field: I feel to say—go on, brethren, and may the God of Israel bless and prosper you, for I feel that I am one with you in this great work, and my prayers continually ascend to our Father in heaven for your welfare. The brethren and sisters all join in love to you and the brethren in the office.

I remain as ever yours, JOHN H. WISLLOW.

FROM PETALUMA, SONOMA CO.

From our Correspondent:

PETALUMA, August 18th, 1857.  
BRO. CANNON:—Dear Sir:—Since I wrote to you last, I have had the pleasure of seeing several willing to renew their covenants before the Lord. The present prospects of my field of labor are tolerably fair. I think we shall be able to baptize several between this and the conference in October. If Editors will keep up the Newspaper war against us so as to draw the attention of the people to our principles, we shall get along first rate; for since they commenced their crusade against us and our principles, I know our meetings as a general thing have been better attended. One of the Bulletin's correspondents informed me the other day, that he intended to be baptized—that he was satisfied that Mormonism was true, and that it was superior to any thing that he had ever met with—and further, that his attention had been attracted to our principles by the amount of stuff that appeared in the columns of the Bulletin against us, and that investigation convinced him of the correctness of our principles; as it will every honest mind.

The people think that any thing which catches so much fuss in the world is worthy of investigation, and to investigate is to become acquainted with the truth, and the Holy Spirit that accompanies it, will work their way into the hearts of all those that are honest, and the others we care not for: we only love and value folks according to their love of the truth. Soon after our arrival here from the special conference, I sent Elder Moses Thatcher with Elder Hawkins up to Yolo county to introduce him into that kind of field of labor, and I am to meet them tomorrow below Napa City. Give my love to our fellow laborers in the cause of truth, and accept the same yourself. Your Brother.

HENRY G. BOYLE.

CITY ITEMS.

—BOWTIE HAMPANT.—While the bells were ringing the alarm of fire at half-past one on Monday morning, some miscreant or drunken rowdy discharged a pistol on the corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, loaded with a ball. Two gentlemen, standing on the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, heard the ball whiz by and strike the plank on Montgomery street some fifteen feet distant from where they were standing. At the time the firemen were running through the street to the various houses, and it is fortunate that no one was hit. The wretch that committed this flagrant outrage deserves hanging to the nearest lamp post. No police were to be seen, and consequently no arrest was made.—*Evening Bulletin.*

—THE BLANKET GAME.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning, as a man named Christian Conroy, was passing through Oregon street, he was suddenly assailed by two unknown persons, who threw a blanket over his head, and then caught him by the throat and threw him down. They then rifled his pockets, taking from him \$125 50, with which they made off before he had sufficiently recovered to give the alarm. The mode of attack prevented his getting a sight of the ruffians. A police officer coming by shortly after, was informed of the robbery, and made diligent, but unsuccessful search for the villains.

—DOWN ON AN OXENESS BELLY.—J. D. Bartlett, a driver of one of the old line or yellow omnibuses, was tried in the Police Court on a charge of assault and battery upon L. Wintinger, a driver of one of the new line, or red omnibuses. The case was tried by jury. It appeared that on Tuesday, last week, Bartlett ran his omnibus into that driven by Wintinger, at the corner of Third and Brannan streets. The case was fully proved, and the jury returned a verdict that Bartlett was guilty, as charged. This morning Judge Coon sentenced Bartlett to pay a fine of \$100.—*Bulletin.*

—THE UNDESIRABLE SON.—The case of Robert Burns, the youth who, on Sunday night last, stole a velvet mantle from his mother and placed it in pawn, was continued in the Police Court yesterday until Tuesday of next week. The mother of the prisoner, a woman of respectable appearance, was present, and was evidently deeply affected at the disgrace of her son, stating to the Judge that she would like to have him sent to sea, and kept out of her company, which caused his Honor to order the continuance, in order to ascertain what was best to be done with the lad.—*Idem.*

—ROD RECOVERED.—About half-past six o'clock on Sunday evening, ex-Coroner Whaling gave notice at the Coroner's office that he had discovered floating in the bay, near the wharf at the corner of East and Jackson streets, the body of a drowned man. The body appeared to be that of a seaman, five feet eight inches in height, and about twenty-five years of age. A knife and comb were found in his pockets. No marks of violence are discernible. The body has the appearance of having been in the water about three weeks.

—INANITY.—Three cases of insanity were examined before Judge Freelon, on Monday.

—THE REVENUE OF CASH.—The income derived from fines in the Police Court, which had of late fallen to a figure pleasant for the philanthropist to contemplate, again ran up to \$285, on Wednesday, and mostly collected. The City may have to take twenty or thirty dollars of the amount in work; the remainder, we take it, has been or will be paid in cash.—*Evening Bulletin.*

—SAN FRANCISCO HOUSE OF DEPOSE.—At an early hour, on Wednesday morning, the police found fifteen little boys sleeping in an old crockery crate, on Sacramento street, below Battery. We rejoice to chronicle the fact that the city has at last become the owner of a house of refuge so entirely in keeping with her other ecclesiastical institutions.—*Idem.*

—ATTENDED ASSAULT.—Don Mabuel Cisternas, a lodger at the Union Hotel, was, on Friday morning about 2 o'clock, stabbed by some person unknown. The wound is not dangerous. Mr. Cisternas is a Mexican, and his business here is to testify in favor of the Limantour Grant which is yet in litigation.

—ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.—On Sunday morning at an early hour, some graceless villain set fire to a bale of hay in a stable on Kearney st. near Sacramento. The stable is a wooden building, and for the timely discovery of the fire, a serious loss of property would have occurred.

Eastern News.

—DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—FOUR YOUNG LADIES, Davenport, Iowa, were visiting in San Francisco the following and preceding week. Friday evening, a party consisting of three young gentlemen and four ladies, were taking a sail upon the large pond situated in the eastern part of Webster, when one of the ladies, who was named Miss Corless, U. B. Marshall, and wife, and the family of Mr. E., consisting of his wife and three or four children, were instantly aroused, and favored by the darkness, made good their escape through a back window, to the house of Mr. Hill, about half a mile distant. Here the fugitives, almost dead with fear, gave the alarm, when a party—consisting of the two Hills, Corless and Corless, as well as perhaps some others—immediately started and returned to the scene of death. On arriving there, the body of Mr. E. was found near the end of the porch, with the head severed therefrom, and as it was not found, it was undoubtedly carried off as an evidence and trophy of their barbarian valor. The Indians, however, had already made good their escape.

—COAL.—From the San Diego Herald we learn that the Coal Company had received a large accession of strength from San Bernardino, and it will be but a short time before the work of taking out coal for shipment will be commenced.

—OVERLAND MAIL.—The Pioneer mail train from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, left the former place on the 6th inst. It was carried on pack animals. The first mail from the other side had not yet arrived.

—FORT TEJON.—The following correspondence gives the gratifying assurance that the military station at Fort Tejon is to be sustained.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE PACIFIC.  
SAN FRANCISCO, AUG. 4, 1857.  
GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of July 23d has been received by Brig. Gen. Clarke.

I am directed to reply, that he has directed a detachment of dragoons, to occupy Fort Tejon, and hopes this will relieve you from all anxiety.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. W. MACKALL, A. D. C.

To Messrs. H. N. Alexander, Jefferson Hunt, and others, Los Angeles, Los Angeles.

—SHORT.—Deputy Sheriff, Frank Alexander, shot an Indian who was prowling around his house in the night. He reported himself to the authorities, but no action was taken.

—PRIZE.—Grapes and other fruits are abundant. The late untimely hot weather has hastened the maturing of the orchard and vineyard crop.

Mormonism, as other men have to preach Universalism, Methodism, Infidelity, &c. If any prefer not to hear them, they have but to remain away. Religious toleration is a marked feature of our free institutions.

The Indians have been committing depredations in Unquaga Valley. On the second inst., some of them entered the house of Mr. Noah, of Happy Valley, and robbed it of its valuables.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods on the north side of the Columbia river. Some of the farmers have been severely sufferers. In Polk county, 200,000 rails have been burned in the mountains.

The steamer Mountain Duck had made a successful trip to the Cascades.

The Indians on the Rogue river, Southern Oregon, were very troublesome.

INDIAN MARSHAL W. T.—"On Wednesday last, says the Pioneer and Democrat of the 14th inst., about 12 o'clock at night, and after all had retired for the night, a party of northern Indians came on the premises of Col. Ebo, who immediately upon learning the fact, and in accordance with the laws of our Territory, ordered them off. This they perseveringly refused to do, and after vainly expiring on each other for some time, not having sufficient force to eject them from the premises, he threatened to put his threat into execution, when he was fired upon by several of the party, and from an inspection of the body subsequently, it is supposed, fell lifeless to the ground. Hearing the report of firearms, and too well knowing what probably had happened, the Indians, U. B. Marshall, and wife, and the family of Mr. E., consisting of his wife and three or four children, were instantly aroused, and favored by the darkness, made good their escape through a back window, to the house of Mr. Hill, about half a mile distant. Here the fugitives, almost dead with fear, gave the alarm, when a party—consisting of the two Hills, Corless and Corless, as well as perhaps some others—immediately started and returned to the scene of death. On arriving there, the body of Mr. E. was found near the end of the porch, with the head severed therefrom, and as it was not found, it was undoubtedly carried off as an evidence and trophy of their barbarian valor. The Indians, however, had already made good their escape.

From the Southern Coast.

The steamer Senator arrived at her berth in this port on Tuesday, bringing two weeks later intelligence from the southern coast.

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News from the Interior.

—MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—The Sacramento Bee says, at about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning a Chinaman named Ah Hing was discovered in the act of stealing guns and other articles from the yard of Mr. Smith, a charcoal dealer on Sixth street, near the Slough. Ah Hing started to run, officer Gilson gave him chase, and fired two shots at him without effect. On reaching the vicinity of Seventh and E streets the fugitive was overtaken and arrested. They proceeded quietly down a street to the corner of Third, walking side by side, Gilson having hold of his prisoner's clee. Without any warning, Ah Hing by a sudden movement struck Gilson in the face with a pocket-knife, and followed up the action by four or five blows, each of which inflicted a severe wound. One of them resulted in a gash about three inches long over the right eye; another of still greater length on the right cheek; another, less serious, on the left side of the neck, and a fourth in the right breast. The officer, it appears, had fired off his last shot in the pursuit, and was therefore not prepared for so severe a contest. He, however, knuckled his adversary down and gave him a stamping, from the effects of which he has not yet recovered. Gilson bled profusely, and became so much exhausted that he would probably have been unable to reach the station-house with his prisoner, except for some proffered assistance. Had Ah Hing had possession of a more formidable weapon he would probably have succeeded in overpowering his captor and making his escape. He had six or eight sticks in his possession when first discovered. He has been before the Court, previously, on similar charges.

—FROM THE HUMBOLDT.—The Empire County Argus of the 20th inst., gives the following account of a horrible tragedy which happened on the Humboldt: "A party of immigrants lost two mules and sent a part of their company in search of the missing animals. They found the trail of the animals and followed it to an old deserted Indian camp ground, where they lost all traces of the animals' foot-prints. This led them to the belief that Indians had stolen the mules. They then returned to the immigrant road, where a station or trading post was kept, found two Indians bartering for some trifles with the whites, when they rode deliberately up, drew their revolvers and shot the poor savages without a moment's warning.

"The traders, who were standing by expostulated with the immigrants for their rash conduct, which an altercation took place, which resulted in a fight between the two parties, the immigrants killing the traders and escaping. We did not learn the names of the parties who took part in this bloody tragedy. Such wholesale butcheries are horrible to contemplate, and tends only to exasperate the Indians against the whites. We next expect to be called upon to chronicle the fact that some poor immigrants have paid the forfeit of their lives for these rash and outrageous murders."

—MEXICO.—On Saturday night, at Rocky Chucky, above Spanish Bar, on the Middle Fork of the Arizone River, two bands bearing human shape, went to the cabin of two miners and asked them for work, representing that they were happy and homeless. They were refused, and the miners, being possessed of that noble characteristic of the miner's generosity, their hospitality was extended to the strangers for the night, and they were 1 found that the miners had their night office employment on the bar in the morning. The four men laid down upon their beds, to sleep their last earthly sleep, and two lay meditating upon a deed of death, until their victims were wrapped in slumber.—Then, the miners, with the hospitality and kindness, and ungrateful villains murdered their benefactors, secured what articles of value they found in the house, and made their escape.—*Place Courier.*

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, familiarly known as "Kunkuck," a miner on Bonanza Hill, lost his life by suffocation on Friday morning. He was lowered into a shaft 50 feet deep, without suspecting the presence of gas, and his respiration was cut off so suddenly that he fell across and lost consciousness. His partners made several ineffectual attempts to recover the body, but without success. They found the shaft so thoroughly charged with sulphuretted gas, that it was impossible to breathe at a distance of 25 feet from the bottom. At last accounts, (Friday evening,) the body had been recovered by means of filling up the shaft about 15 feet and raising it with water; by which means they were enabled to let down a man who attached a rope to the corpse, but he was so overcome that it took 10 minutes to restore a healthy breathing.—Mr. Wilkinson was an energetic and very successful miner, had lived in and about Mokelumne Hill for several years, and was a quiet respectable citizen; he had just finished sinking the shaft in which he lost his life. He was from Hickman, Ky.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

—CURTAIN AFFRAY.—A young man belonging to Petaluma, named Jerry Judge, was severely cut in his side and thigh, at the Camp Meeting last Sunday, by a man named George W. Bigelow of Sonoma. The difficulty, we are told, originated from a wrestling match between Jerry and a friend of his, during which Bigelow interfered. Bigelow was immediately conveyed to town, and medical aid summoned; he was told that his wounds are considered by his physician to be of a dangerous character. Bigelow was arrested, and in consequence of the absence of important witnesses, has been committed to jail to await his examination.—*Sonoma Journal.*

—NEW LINE OF STAGES.—The Chronicle says; that Mr. Richard Sanders of Calaveras county is about to place a line of stages on the Big Tree road to run from West Point to Carson Valley. We learn that the line will be in active operation next week. At West Point, Mr. Sanders' stages will connect with the Mokelumne Hill and West Point daily line, so that persons desirous of making the trip to Carson Valley can ride in a stage all the way from Mokelumne Hill to Carson. The first stage left West Point, on Thursday last. He will go, this trip, from Carson Valley to Walker's River; and possibly continue to do so through the summer.

—EARTHQUAKE.—A few minutes past 11 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th inst., says the Mountain Messenger, a severe shock of an earthquake occurred at this place and vicinity. The vibration appeared to be from north to south, and lasted about three seconds; it was accompanied by a low rumbling sound, such as might be made by a wagon crossing a bridge. Many of our citizens thought they felt the earth rise and fall like waves, but this probably was the effect of imagination. We understand that the shock was more severe in the southern part of the county than at this place.

—FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Parr, a native of England, but from his youth a resident of the United States, and for the last year a citizen of Sonoma, where his family now resides, was killed on Wednesday, the 5th inst., while mining on the Stanislaus, by the falling of a bank of earth upon him. He was a man of irreproachable moral character, hard working, and industrious. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely death.—*Sonoma Tribune.*

—PROPHET.—The editor of the Mountain Democrat is indebted to a friend for a number of stalks of "seven headed wheat." Each stalk contained seven distinct heads, and each head, well filled with large, plump grains.—This wheat yields upwards of a hundred bushels to the acre.

—THE YREKA UNION states that on Sunday afternoon, at Humboldt Creek, a man named Christian Westenhiser, committed suicide by deliberately shooting himself through the head with a rifle, the ball entering directly above his left eye.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 23.  
WHEAT.—Sales of 400 sacks at 3c; 150 do 2c.  
BAILEY.—500 sacks sold in lots at 1c.  
OATS.—Sales of 200 sacks at 2c.  
POTATOES.—3070 sacks sold in a jobbing way at 75c @ \$1.  
BUTTER.—Sales of 150 firkins Hope's, and 900 do outside brands at 40c.  
SUGAR.—Sale of 12,500 lbs China at 10c.  
RICE.—Auction sales of 200 mats ordinary, Manila, at 41 @ 42c.  
SOAP.—300 boxes Castile sold at 15c.  
CANDLES.—Sales of 250 boxes Standard Island at 21c; auction sales of 200 do "Thais", damaged at 21c; 100 do "Ball's", in cartons, damaged, at 24c.

MONDAY EVENING, August 24.  
FLOUR.—Sales of 100 bbls Genesee Mills at \$10 50; 250 do Domestic jobbing at \$8 50 @ \$11.  
WHEAT.—Sales of 350 sacks at 2c.  
BAILEY.—Sales of 2250 sacks at 1c.  
OATS.—Sales of 400 sacks choice at \$2 35; 200 do \$2 30.  
POTATOES.—Sales of 600 sacks in jobbing lots at 75c @ \$1 1/2 sack.  
ONIONS.—100 sacks sold at 1 1/2c.  
HAY.—Jobbing sales at from \$12 @ 18 1/2 ton.  
BUTTER.—Sales of 43 firkins J. L. Adams', on Saturday at 40c.  
HAMS.—Sales of 188 tons in brine at 17c.  
CHEESE.—Sales of 230 boxes good Eastern at auction at 12c.  
SUGAR.—Sales are 100 bbls China No 1, at 10c; 200 do do do at 10c.  
SOAP.—Sales of 1300 boxes Kendall's C. O. at 7c; 300 do do at 7c.  
HOPS.—13 bales of 1856 sold at 25c.  
DEMONIANS.—Auction sales of 400 dozen 1, 2, 3 and 4 gals each at \$8.  
TURPENTINE.—2300 galls sold at \$1.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 25.  
WHEAT.—Sales are 610 sacks choice, at 3c; 110c do do; 9c; 1 1/2 do \$2 35; 700 do at 3c; 125 do at 2 1/2; and 77 do at 2c.  
BAILEY.—Sales at about 200 sacks at 1c.  
OATS.—Sales of 600 sacks at 2c.  
POTATOES.—Sales of 500 sacks in a jobbing way at 75c @ \$1 1/2 sack.  
BUTTER.—Sales of 150 firkins Hope's; 50 do C. O. at 40c.  
CASE GOODS.—25 do Applesauce, 2b cans sold at \$4; 50 boxes Salsaparilla at 3c.  
SUGAR.—Sales of 80,000 lbs China No 1 at 10c; 14,000 lbs dark Furman's, at 8c; 75 bbls S. Adams' Crushed at 10c; auction sales of 70,000 lbs China No 1 in lots at 19c; 342 bbls guaranteed, 97 lbs each at \$9 50 @ 95c, 3/4 barrel.  
RICE.—30,000 lbs China No 2 sold at 4c; 800 mats technical Batavia and China, at 4c; 140 three Carolina at 5c.  
DRIED APPLES.—50 1/2 bbls sold at 14c.  
CANDLES.—500 boxes Phoenix extra 24c; 25 do May's Sperm at 47c.  
SOAP.—Sales of 700 lbs Hill's at agents' rates; 150 do Castile at 10c.  
HOPS.—25 bales of the year 1856, sold at 30c.  
NAILS.—3000 kegs assorted sold at \$4.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 26.  
FLOUR.—Jobbing sales of about 400 bbl Domestic and Oregon at \$8 75 @ \$9 for good brands superior, and \$10 @ \$11 for extra brands and Self-Baling.  
WHEAT.—Sales of 600 sacks at 2c.  
BAILEY.—Sales are 4200 a in lots at 1c.  
OATS.—200 sacks sold at 2c.  
POTATOES.—400 sacks sold in lots at 75c @ \$1 1/2 bag.  
BEEF.—Auction sale at Hotel by Government, of 200 1/2 bbls compound, at 75c.  
CASE GOODS.—Sales of 200 lbs English Assorted Pie Fruits at 10 per cent less than cost and charges; 25 do Fresh Apples 2b tins, at \$4; 400 do Wright's, at 40c; 200 do do at \$4 25 @ \$5.  
SUGAR.—Sales are 12,000 lbs China No 1, at 10c; CANDLES.—Sales of 400 lbs Phoenix extra, 400 do Grant's at 24c.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 27.—1 a. m.  
FLOUR.—Jobbing sales of 200 1/2 bbl Domestic at \$8 20 @ \$11, according to quality.  
WHEAT.—Sales of 200 bags at 3c.

BAILEY.—Sales of 3825 a at 1c, and 150 do inferior at \$8 75c.  
OATS.—Sales of 250 a at 2c.  
POTATOES.—No change; prices range from 75c

For San Diego and Intermediate Ports.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

SENATOR,

Capt. Thos. W. Seeley,  
Leaves Pacific Wharf for Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego,

REGULARLY ON THE 2ND & 18TH OF EACH MONTH.

Freight to San Pedro and Santa Barbara \$10 per ton. Bills of lading will be furnished by the Purser. Freight without Bills Lading will be charged \$15 per ton, and stored until ship's receipts are given up. An extra price will be charged on all combustible and fragile articles. Goods deliverable at ship's tackle.

SAMUEL J. HENKLEY, President.

February 21st, 1857. 51-11

Southern Dispatch Line of Packets, FOR SAN DIEGO

And intermediate ports. Sailing every ten days. For Freight or Passage apply to

N. Pierce,  
SOUTHERN PACKET OFFICE,  
2nd St.

Corner of Market and East streets.

MR. & MRS. JONES  
HAVE OPENED A

Boarding House

At No. 249 Kearney Street,  
One door above Broadway.

The Saints visiting this City from San Bernardino, Utah or elsewhere, will find there a comfortable and quiet home, on the most reasonable terms, and without the disagreeable intrusions and associations of hotel life. (21 ft)

FAMILIAR CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH ROOMS.

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF A WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE,

Jewelry and Silver-plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED.

125 Montgomery-st., San Francisco.

Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove quite as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision.

BRADSHAW & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GROCERS,

HAVE ON HAND—

100 Bags Rio Coffee;  
200 Mats China Sugar;  
250 Pierces Carolina Rice;  
100 " Billings' Hams;  
150 " Brine Hams;  
200 Box Adamantine Candles;  
100 " Imperial Candles;  
200 Chests Green Teas;  
100 " Black

Which we offer at the lowest market price.

BRADSHAW & Co.,  
Corner of California and Sansome Sts.  
SAN FRANCISCO.



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